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On Apoplexy
Coma.

On Apoplexy

We have taken a View of that Disease which is induced by preternatural excitability in the nerves, muscles, blood vessels & brain and inviting & morbid action in the forms of Epilepsy. I have said this Disease is the effect of a ~~premature~~ ~~incapacitation~~ impression upon the brain, existing an impression made upon it, and producing by that resistance general convulsions. Let us now suppose the excitability of the System to be nearly expended, and the brain to be in so debilitated a state, or to be so much ~~so~~ overpressed by blood, or water, or so completely disorganized, as to be unable to react either in the power of or Convulsions, and then you will then have an idea of the Nature and proximate cause of common Apoplexy. It is nothing

but a higher grade of Epilepsy, or in other words it is Epilepsy in a suppressed state. It may be compared to a pneumonia ~~It is Apoplexy combined~~ or congestion in which there is little or no sympathy between the lungs and blood vessels, a ~~condition~~ Synochia in which a connective sympathy by means of diseased action takes place between the lungs & the whole sanguiferous system. In short Epilepsy may be considered as a pneumonia Synocha in the lungs and Apoplexy a pneumonia congestion in the brain. The most common form of Epilepsy is known by a suspension of all the senses both external & internal, and of the voluntary motions, while the heart and Arteries and lungs retain their involuntary actions. It is sometimes attended with foaming and ~~foaming~~ of the mouth,

IV The pulse is Synochus, Synocha, or it is depressed, weak, intermitting, and decreasing in frequency of pulsations to 9, and in one case that is upon record to 7 strokes in a minute. I have said this is the most common form of apoplexy, but it is diversified in the following ways.

~~I shall say hereafter there are cases of~~

1st By it is which there is an Absence of pulse, of Respiration, and of most of the signs of life, ~~and there are cases in which~~

2 By the presence or Absence of Snoring, and foaming at the mouth

3 By being alternated with Epilepsy. Of this I saw ~~one~~ a fatal instance in a Lady in this City in the year 1840.

V The Epileptic convulsions are generally more on one side than the other.

2 The pulse is Synochus, Synocha, or it is de=
=pressed, weak, intermitting, and descending
in point of frequency ~~to~~ in its pulsations to
40, to 4, and even to 7 in a minute. I
have said this is the most Common form
of Apoplexy, but it is diversified in the fol=
=lowing ways.
1 By the Absence of pulse, respiration, and
many of the Signs of life.
2 By the Absence or presence of Snoring &
foaming at the mouth.
3 By being alternated with ~~Apoplexy~~ Epilepsy.
Of this I saw a fatal instance in a Lady
in this city in the month of Novr: 1810. also in
Mrs Clark
the month of
4 By the patients being able to swallow. In this
case the muscles of deglutition continue to be
subject to the influence of the Will.

V apoplectic, or epileptic Dreams.

A paroxysm of apoplexy generally continues from a few minutes, to eight or ten days, — where a complete recovery does not take place, it ends in palsy, mad=ness or fatuity, or simply in a loss of memory. =

5 By the Continuance of the peristaltic motion
of the bowels.— Hence we sometimes observe
involuntary stools in the apoplexy.
6 By the ~~practical or~~ total or partial Suspension of the
faculties of the mind. There are cases in
which there is ~~no total~~ not the least consciousness
of the lapse of time. Occasional mentions
an instance of this kind in which a gen-
-tleman at his table called for a glass of
wine.— Before it could be handed to him, he
fell in a fit of apoplexy. ~~He~~ After lying
for some days in this fit, he recovered
first got the use of his mind, & instantly
cried out "Why don't you hand me my
wine." But there are cases in which a-
-~~second sense~~ there is a recollection of confused
thoughts resembling Dreams. I have sus-
-pected the supposed Revelations of Baron
Swedenburg to be nothing but pious V

= Women are up subject to it than men, probably from Plethora being Obviated in them by the menstrual discharge, as well as their being up exposed to its remote, and exciting Causes.

It is hereditary in some families. This Depends upon a ~~tendency~~ sapeness in the Organization of the head and Neck. A large head & short Neck, with corpulency, always predispose to it. Dr Boerhaave supposed in those cases there was sometimes an Absence of one of the Vertebra of the Neck.

It occurs occasionally in persons of long ~~It has been observed~~ ~~old purple~~ cruks and slender make. Old people are more subject to it than persons in mid-dle life, but not so much so as young Children. This I hope was proved to your satisfaction in a former lecture.

It is commonly said the 3rd fit of this disease is generally fatal. I have

not found it so. It sometimes affects a dozen times before it kills, particularly Drunkards. Dr Trotter says he has seen ~~patients~~ them survive the 30th fit. We sometimes observe the first fit to end fatally. ~~in both~~

It occurs most frequently during the Vernal and Autumnal Equinoxes. This I said formerly was taken notice of by Dr Darwin.

Dr Cullen has divided Apoplexies into Sanguine and Serous. This division is alto-gether hypothetical, and the practice found-ed on it has done harm. Some an examination of all the dissections I have been able to lay my hands on, I find no difference in the symptoms whether the disease be produced by congestion, or effusion of blood or water, and happily the same

The remote and exciting Causes of this Disease act
Directly upon the brain, or indirectly, and
~~Sympathetically~~ upon it through the
medium of other parts of the body by Sym=
=pathy, and by Metastasis. —
The Direct Causes are ~~Concussion~~

Contusions, and Concussions upon the
head. Montaigne tells us he lost a brother
in six hours after receiving a stroke upon
his head with a tennis ball.
2 Insolation commonly called a Stroke of the
sun. I remarked formerly that this disease
from this Cause is unknown in Africa,
and in all Countries that are uniformly
warm. 3 The protracted application of heat to the head.
4 Tight ~~ligatures~~ ligatures around the neck,
commonly called Cravats or Neck cloaths.
5 Lightning, and an excessive Shock of

V have been mentioned act by suddenly
destroying the excitement of the brain &
hence dispations of ~~persons~~ the brains of persons, who have been
killed by any of those causes, seldom exhibit
any marks of Congestion or effusion of
~~blood~~ blood or water. ~~And the~~

~~effusion from water and diseased~~
~~and the idiopathic~~

electricity.

6 The fumes of lead and mercury & certain poisons &
7 Intoxication. A fatal apoplexy has sometimes been induced by a fit of drunkenness.
8 The intemperate use of tobacco in smoking.
Dr Fipot mentions a story of two brothers who smoked for a wager. The one died apoplectic with the 17.th the other with the 18.th pipe in his mouth. The four last causes which
9 Long protracted head ache & also Chronic Epilepsy.
10 long protracted study. The inventor of the steam boat a Mr Rumsey of Maryland died of Apoplexy brought on by his great attention to the subject of his discovery.
11 certain ~~natural~~ ~~does~~ ~~affections~~ ~~produced~~ by strongly excited passions particularly joy and anger. A father has sometimes died while embracing a son after a long long absence from home. A citizen

great solicitude
has sometimes produced the same fatal
disease. Baglivi tells us that the Apoplexy
was apparently epidemic in Rome in
the year 1694. He ascribes it to the great
solicitude which was felt at that time by
the citizens of Rome from the then dis-
=tracted state of Europe. —

11 The Causes which act indirectly, upon
the brain in inducing Apoplexy are
1 Habitual intemperance in eating & drinking.
2 Heavy meals whether dinners or suppers.
a foreign Minister who resided some time
at the Court of Berlin informed me that
six persons died in that city within
two years at a convivial board. I have from
known two deaths in this city, ~~One~~
~~Apoplexy One of which was cut~~

V Sweet meats and milk, and Dr Warren
of Boston mentions it being endued by
eating Parcakes, and a Great Joye.

the same cause. ~~2~~ The apoplexies which occurs in the night are often induced by large and ~~long and late~~ after eating a hearty dinner: indigestible suppers. ~~*~~ They have been up frequent in our city since the disuse of that unnecessary and ill timed meal. I call it so, because it often succeeds a plentiful dinner, & is taken just before bedtime.

3 Indigestible food though taken in a small quantity. I have known apoplexy induced by a little toasted cheese, by eating a few beans, by a supper of hard roasted chestnuts.

4 an Emetic which operated to an excess.

5 Extremely warm and cold weather. Old people often die of apoplexy from this cause.

6 Damp and cold weather. I have several times seen apoplexies more frequent than usual when the body has been long exposed to a cold & damp atmosphere.

It is most apt to endure it when the
feet are much affected with the Cold. I
will remember when a young ~~man~~ practitioner two
deaths occurring within a few weeks
from this cause at our City Infirmary. I was
~~at~~ ~~one of them was any patient~~
called to one of them, and should probably
have saved his life had not his family
physician come in and assisted my hand
in taking so much blood from him as
his disease required.

6 A sudden change in the weight of the air.
I mentioned formerly several cases of
Apoplexy being induced by this cause in
Jeanne.
& Long stooping. I ~~He~~ heard straining in
discharging the feces. I have ~~known~~ heard
of three instances of Apoplexy from the latter
cause.
10 Pastrition.

11 The stoppage of any usual hemorrhage
Whether from the nose, hemorrhoidal Vessels,
or Uterus.

12. Loud and vehement Speaking. I have
~~read~~ read two Accounts of Clergymen
falling dead in the pulpit while they were
delivering animating passages in their
Sermons. Two players likewise are upon
record who ~~died~~ fell dead with this disease
upon the Stage while they were engaged in
acting. One of them a Mr Coleman ~~fell~~ expired
while uttering the following Words.
" Is there not another & better World."

12 Certain Gases ~~Acetic Acid~~ Apoplexies as well as Epilepsies
are sometimes produced in crowded Assemblies
from ~~this cause~~ Azotic Air. Hydrogen & Carbonic Acid
Gas produce the same effects. They all

v in the brain when they destroy life.

v the deaths which occur from apoplexy in the night are often derived from this cause. Sleeping in a Chair with the ~~head~~ neck bent ~~is~~ is calculated ~~to~~ to produce a predisposition to this Disease, as well as to excite it.

11 But fevers ~~frequently~~ frequently which originally ~~so~~ were of a common character frequently terminate in Apoplexy from a translation of all the morbid excitement of the blood vessels to the brain.

+ 17 excessive fat which act like the last cause by th ~~depressing~~ the exposing the small blood vessels to pressure, and thus determining more blood to the brain.

act in part this ~~this~~ the medicine of the
lungs, and in part directly upon the
brain. They seldom leave any marks of disease
13. ~~Laudanum~~ are inordinate Dose of Opium whe-
=ther taken by the mouth, or received into
the bowels by way of Glyster.
14 ~~Sleeping~~ upon the back. It is supposed the
15 Fevers of all Kinds, more especially such
as are of a malignant ~~the~~ nature. We
have several words of Apoplexies being
very frequent from this Cause in the
histories of Epidemics particularly in Paris
in the years 1747 and 1749, during the pre-
=valence of ~~an~~ a malignant fever. Similar
instances are mentioned by Morgagni
16 ~~Extravasation or Congestion~~ of the Viscera by throwing blood to the head
17 Under the Head of the indirect Causes of
Apoplexy, we may include strongly excited
passions & emotions of mind particularly
joy and Anger, for these bring their action
the head & not in the head. A father has sometimes

expired with this disease while embracing
a son just returned from a long absence
from home. A citizen of Philad.a fell dead
during the revolutionary war in ascending
his stairs to procure the amount of a
tax for the support of what he supposed
to be rebellious against the Government
of Great Britain. An Epicure of this city
sat down in apparent good health to
dinner. The dish before him was not
cooked to please him. In a paroxysm of
Anger he thrust it from him and instantly
fell dead in his Chair with the Apoplexy.
a German Cobler of this city died of
this disease from his inability to over=
=take, and punish some mischievous

V

Dr Cullen has divided Apoplexies into Sanguine and Serous. This division is altogether hypothetical, and the practice founded on it has done harm. From a careful examination of all the dissections I have been able to lay my hands on, I find no difference in the Symptoms whether the disease be produced by Congestion, or effusion, of blood, or Water ~~from the head~~ ~~by the nose~~ It gives me pleasure to find Dr Portal of the same Opinion & that Opinion founded on many dissections. Happily the same =

boys who had filled his little stall with
the smoke of tobacco by means of what is
call Smoking, and who added to the
anger they had thus excited, by turning
about and laughing at him.

The causes of apoplexy which arise
from the Diastasis or translation of
disease from other parts of the body to the
brain are

III 1 The neglect of unusual or customary
bleeding. 2 The suppression of habitual or natural or artificial evacuations as
of bleeding piles, or of epistaxis, and of old sores.
3 The absence of periodical Gout. The fa-
=ther of the present Dr Gregory of Edin.r died
of apoplexy from this cause.
4 The sudden suppression of a salivation.
5 a fit of the Colic. Catherine the 2.d
of Russia died of apoplexy from the
translation of the Colic to her brain.
6 Dropsies in the breast, Abdomen & limbs. V

V The Both depend ∴ upon an undue
force in the Arteries propelling the blood
to the brain. 2 Upon ~~Constriction of the~~ a Stagnation of
Veins blood in the veins, and the retar=
=dation of its Reflux to the heart. This
retardation is often occasioned by a
morbid state of the lungs. The serous
Apoplexy is occasioned by relaxation
of the exhaling Vessels. —

absorp
≠ Gangrene, Ulcers, Change of Color, increase
and Diminution of the fire of the brain —

—mode of treatment is alike proper in each
of them. The blood ^ in the brain is either
in the form of Congestion, or it is effu-
-sed in Consequence of the rupture of a
blood vessel. In the former case it is called
Intravasation, in the latter extrava-
-sation. The latter is supposed to be always
fatal! It is remarkable that while
punctures of the brain, and even cutting
away part of it give no pain, pressure
from blood or Water, not only give
pain, but induce all the forms of
Apoplexy that have been described.

Dissections of patients who have died of
Apoplexy exhibit the following appearances.
Inflammations, or Suppurations, Ulcers
Tumors Dilated
injected with blood, Congestions of blood,
from intravasation & extravasations. +

V and sometimes polypi in the vena
Cava ascendens. ~~Diese~~ Enemy of these
morbid Appearances are the effects, and
not the Causes of Apoplexy. In the person in
whom Apoplexy was induced by eating a meal of Pye
the Digestion of this the Stomach was inflamed.
V by shocks of Electricity, ~~the fumes of~~
Metals. the fumes of certain metals,
by poisons, by certain Odors, or Gases,
by emotions of the mind, or any other
causes that act suddenly.

+ Perhaps this was the effect of the
respiration of the Animal only.
upon the brain, Ultimately
distending and relaxing it by
an increase or diminution
of blood.

and sometimes air

Water in the Ventricles of the brain, in the Theca Vertebrarum & the pineal gland.

In those cases in which death has been induced suddenly by lightning, ~~or by certain odors, or by poisonous gases, and by acids~~ the structure of the brain is unimpaired. The extinction of life in these cases is occasioned by the sudden destruction of the excitement of the brain by the immense force of the stimuli that have been mentioned. A German writer Dr. Schilling has supposed death in these cases to be induced by a sudden contraction of the spasm of the brain. I formerly mentioned a fact in support of this form of disease & that was the impartation by the brain of a living animal upon the finger when thrust into it. But the

Arteries, the lungs, the bowels, the stomach,
the ~~bladder and~~ the Womb all possess this
contractile power, and death is sometimes
induced by ~~it~~ a violent ~~—~~ or durable ~~spasm~~
all
Contraction of spasm upon ~~the~~ of
the It is poss: all the brain
~~may not death~~
may
possess a similar contractile power; and
~~may not~~ and that death may be induced by the sudden
and great excess of its contraction.

The Treatment of this disease naturally
divides itself into three parts.

I That which is proper in its forming
State.

II That which is proper ~~in its~~ during its
paroxysms and

III That which is proper during its in-
=tervals in order to prevent its recurrence.

I The Symptoms of an approaching Apo-
=plexy are great elevated excitement. The
fit of Apoplexy which terminated the
splendid literary Career of Dr Darwin
was preceded with unusual health and
Spirits the night before his death. ~~The Other~~
~~symptoms~~ premonitory symptoms of this
disease are Drowsiness, giddiness, headach,
numbness, or a sense of weakness in one
or both limbs, more especially after lying long
on one Side - the right ~~side~~ arm, Un=
=usual Dreams, snoring, occasional bleeding
at the nose, flatulency - the absence of hae=
=bitual piles, or gout - ~~colica~~ pains in
the bowels, cold feet, a fuller inspiration
than usual in breathing, an inflation
of the face and neck - Dull or false vision

or a sense of darkness suddenly coming
over the eyes, dull hearing, and tinnitus
aurium, a dryness of the nostrils, and
a faltering of the tongue, with weakness or
loss of memory, and sometimes a diminu-
tion of the strength of the Understanding.
I have met with most of the symptoms
I have enumerated in my patients.
They should always excite alarm in
a physician. The Remedies to prevent the
formation of a complete paroxysm of the
disease should be
By means of this remedy
I Bleeding. In this way it was often prevent-
ed in Dr Darwin. He Sometimes bled himself
in his Carriage when he felt any of
its premunitory Signs. I have good rea-
son to believe I have prevented it in

V I am aware that there are cases upon record in which bleeding to prevent Apoplexy, has been soon afterwards followed by an attack of the disease, or of palsy. In these cases one of two things has probably taken place; either too small a quantity of blood has been drawn, or too large a quantity of blood has been drawn, or a want of due Attention has not been paid to the state of the pulse in both instances. In a full and active pulse, the quantity taken was probably too small, - in a depressed and low pulse the quantity was probably so large as to restore the blood vessels too suddenly to an active state. Copious bleeding is calculated to prevent apoplexy and palsy, in the former state of the pulse and the Peculiar method of bleeding in its latter state. Where any doubt or fear exists of the safety of bleeding in both these cases, blood should be drawn from the head by Leaches or Cups.

by this remedy
many instances in my patients & I think
I once saw a valuable life lost from my
~~volume a young patient~~ ~~using opposed~~
advice to lose blood in this
forming State of the disease being opposed
by One of the oldest physicians in the
city to whose judgment I yielded from his
being his family physician, & of course
~~better~~ being better acquainted than I was
V
with his habits & Constitution. With the
~~Two~~ Cup of blood should be united
2 Abstinence Diet for a week or two &
3 Two or three gentle purges. and
4 The removal of all its remote and
existing Causes as far as they are in our
power.
5 Wepfer recommends stripes upon the
back in the forming State of Apoplexy.
~~best~~ They would certainly produce a
new

12 action both in the body & mind, but I
am not sure this action would be of
a convulsive nature. It is most probable
it would not, unless the bloodvessels
had been previously emptied by depletion
remedies. —

II The Remedies proper during a paroxysm
of the disease should be
1 To clear the room in which we find
our patient, of all unnecessary Attendants.
The air which has been breathed is prisonous
to a person whose lungs are barely able
to act from the common stimulus of the
atmosphere. The next thing to be done
is 2 to loosen all tight ligatures around
every part of the body. The Collar should

V^ly to all such of the unsafe and exciting causes of the disease as are in our power should be promptly removed.

be opened, the garters shoulds be untied, &
even the shoes or boots should be pulled off
if there is any reason to believe they
bind the feet, and legs. The head and shoulders at the
same time should be moderately elevated,
but in such a manner as to form a
right line with each other. While these
steps are taking preparations should be
made for opening the quantity & purpose
of the blood in the brain by means of
Bleeding. This remedy should be regu-
-lated by the state of the pulse, the habits
of the patient & its exciting cause. A
full pulse calls for copious bleeding. It
will afford most relief when drawn
from both arms at the same time,
or from the jugular veins or temporal arteries.

13 a slow, and depressed pulse calls for the use
of blood, but in small quantities at first,
and in larger quantities afterwards pro-
-vided the pulse increased in frequency and
fulness by means of the first bleedings.
~~The chief point to be remarked in~~ It is to
not, local bleeding should be resorted to by
means of cups, leeches, or what is
better, because more prompt than
either, Scarifications upon the temples,
behind the ears, and upon the back of
the neck. The blood should always be
drawn from the side opposite to that
which is most affected, for dissections
teach us that the seat of the disease is

V Apoplexy from Contusions requires the Cop
of more
~~Effusion of~~ blood ~~drawn~~ to cure it
than from any Other Cause.

always upon the side that discovers the least marks of disease. Remember Gent.n that the success of this remedy depends very much upon the promptness with which it is applied, for as hours disorganizes more than a day in a common fever, or a month in many Chronic diseases. The

5 the hair if thick should be thinned, or cut off in order to expose the head to the action of the Cold air, or to the application of Cold water, or ice in the manner formerly mentioned.

6 Worms have been highly recommended by Dr Holbrook in this disease. They are proper or rather safe, only where indigested matter are Aliment, Worms or some Offensive lodged in the stomach. When the patient

V B. There is a remedy which it is said has sometimes done good in Apoplexy, and that is Dissolving a table spoonful of Common Salt thrust into the mouth to dissolve in it. It may produce salutary effects by creating a convulsive stimulus, but it most probably acts as a Depleting remedy by inducing a plentiful discharge of saliva and Mucus from the mouth & fauces. In which bringing on this discharge we follow nature. The Foaming at the mouth shows that she inclines to relieve herself in that Way.

If the bladder sometimes loses its power of discharging the Urine, and this liquor by Its Depleting becomes an additional Irritant, it should when necessary be extracted by the Catheter.

14 is ~~obtu~~ unable to swallow, they may be con-
veyed in a liquid form into the stomach
thro' the nose, by means of a Syringe, or
~~by means of a Catheter or a Canula~~
directly into the stomach by means of a Canula
Constructed for that purpose. A Vomiting
may be excited where this is objected to,
or cannot be performed, by tickling the
fauces with a feather; or by irritating it
~~touching it~~ the bottom of the stomach with it.

7 Active and even acrid purges should be
conveyed into the stomach in the same way
that has been mentioned, and they should
be aided by the most powerful Clysmas-
-ters injections ordered to be of this
quality and quantity. It was remarkable
the febrile Apoplexy which prevailed in Paris
yielded to purges only. Bleeding had no
effect upon it. ——

V there is often an absence of pulse,
of Respiration, and of most of the signs
of life.

I have said Apoplexy is sometimes induced by causes that suddenly destroy the excitement of the brain, without ~~be~~ producing any mark of Disease in it. These I said were chiefly lightning, violent shocks of Electricity, the fumes of certain Metals - certain poisons & Odors, the smoke of tobacco, and fumes of the gases, and violent emotions of the mind. In these cases Apoplexy from all these Causes requires remedies totally Different from those which have been mentioned. They should be

1 Copious and frequent Affusions of cold water upon the head, and trunk of the body. This remedy has succeeded in many cases, and should never be omitted. It has been used with success likewise in the Apo-=plexy from Drunkenness. Of this I have seen many instances when a boy in our city,

V The efficacy of the cold water to the
living in drunkenness is further proved by
a number of Gentlemen who were
returning from dining on board of a
vessel, at Baltimore in a state of intoxication being
suddenly cured by the overetting of the
boat near the shore. They were all
saved from drowning, & walked to their
homes in a sound state of mind & body.

15 ~~Phisiatrophia~~, it being customary at time
to drag persons found drunk and asleep to
the nearest pumps and to pump cold water
upon their heads. ~~They~~ In the course of a
few minutes, they generally recovered de
after ~~wards~~ rubbing their eyes & faces got up
and walked away in a sound state of body
and mind. V a
2nd ~~Remedy~~ clap of remedies for Apoplexy ~~in the above~~ drawn all the
above causes are all those applications which
are commonly employed in Asphixia for
resuscitating the body. They shall be men-
tioned hereafter. You will recollect the principle
founded upon facts which was taken notice
of in our Therapeutics, and that is, that
stimulants ~~of the~~ should not in the first
instance be applied to the part affected, &

that stimulants ~~of the same~~ the same that induce a
Disease ~~will~~ will often cure it when applied to
Other parts of the body. An Animal, it was
said was recovered from apparent death from
a stroke of Electricity, by the same remedy
applied to another part of its body. In like
manner in Apoplexy from lightning ~~affecting~~
affecting the head. Shocks of electricity directed
to the lungs, heart or bowels might probably
cure. The same remark applies to all the
Other causes of Apoplexy, which are capable
of being employed as medicines. —

~~3 There is a remedy that has sometimes it is~~
~~said there good in Apoplexy~~

We return to the remedies for Apoplexy
from Congestion of blood or Water in the brain.

~~To~~ After the reduction of the ~~by~~ action of
the ~~blood~~ blood vessels by the remedies that

16 have been mentioned, provided they have been
necessary for that purpose, it is common
to prescribe the following stimulants.
1 Blisters to the arms, legs, neck & head.
2 Cataplasms of mustard to the same parts
of the body.
3 Strong Sternutatories in order to excite
a discharge from the nose, or sneezing.
4 Acrid and stimulating Clysters consisting of
ardent Spirits or Turpentine.
5 ~~The~~ Shocks of Electricity.
6 Frictions to every part of the body.
7 Intense light.
8 Loud and acute Noises.
9 The actual Cautery to the neck or head.

~~These~~
Powerful as these remedies appear to be,
I have sorry to say they have seldom been

employed with success. Where depleting remedies fail of affording relief, it is always to be feared extravasation has taken place from a rupture of a blood vessel of the brain, in which case, a Cure is not to be expected.

The following are signs of an unfavorable issue of the disease.

1 ~~Its coming on~~ Its coming on without any premonitory symptoms. It shows a rupture of a blood vessel to have taken place.

2 It is generally fatal when it attacks Children suddenly. Suspicions upon the brain in Children generally produce convulsions, but where the brain does not react in convulsions death is the usual consequence of them. The apoplexy in Children is Oftener of a Chronic, than of an acute nature.

3 It is more fatal when it attacks young

v becomes intermitting after bleeding.

17 Men than middle aged, or old people. The reason is, the disease in young men is generally induced by the rupture of a blood Vessel. I have ~~known~~ never seen but one recovery from Apoplexy in a young man under 30 years of age.

4 It is generally fatal when one side is convulsed.

5 Few recover, who during the fit, move their hands to their heads.

6 A chilly fit after apoplexy from a Contusion on the head, is for the most part a fatal sign.

7 a full, bounding, and a slow pulse are always alarming. It is still more so when it

8 a pale face is more alarming than a face suffused with blood. It shows the Congestion to be wholly absorbed by the brain in the former, and to be diffused in

the latter case. —

9 a frowning at the mouth is alarming.

10 The absence of a fever indicates great

Danger.

11 Difficult respiration is always a bad sign.

12 Apoplexy preceding a fever Chronic head Ache and Epilepsy is generally fatal. —

The Signs of a favourable issue of Apoplexy are.

1 General fever. It shows reaction to have taken place in the brain, and its determination into the blood Vessels. This general fever is most favourable when it is attended with a Common febrile pulse.

2 ~~Sweats~~ moderate Sweats diffused all over the body.

3 It is attended with less danger ~~from~~ when it arises from fevers ~~that from~~ and

18 Drunkenness, than from any Other of its

Causes. —

A Stupor, Dimness & defect of memory

sometimes follows a recovery from Apoplex-

-y. They generally yield to a Seton, or

Caustic in the neck.

Interment should never take place

for some days ~~in cold or moderate~~ when

putrefaction can be prevented, after death

from this Disease. Lacutus mentions a

Case of Spontaneous recupitation three

days after the apparent extinction of life.

Horses are subject to Apoplexy. It

is called by the Farriers the Sleepy Staggers,

to distinguish it from what they call

the mad Staggers. In the former the

horses fall down, — in the latter they run

against the sides of their stables, or a Wall
or a fence and thereby often injure them=
=selves. It is supposed they are affected in
this case with madness. It is more probably
Vertigo. —

III. We come now in the last place to men=
=tion the means of preventing the recurrence
of apoplexy. —— These should be

1 Temperance in ~~eating & drinking~~ the Use of
~~simple~~ food and liquors
~~not Stimulating~~ ~~consisting chiefly in food~~ ^
~~and drinks~~, moderately cordial, but not very nourishing.
^ ^
An empty ~~stomach~~ and a full stomach
should be avoided with equal care, for which
reason all the meals should be taken at the
same hours every day, ~~&~~ Articles of
which have been known to carry apoplexy &
Diet and Drinks, to which the stomach
~~not~~ be
has not been accustomed, should ~~be seldom~~
avoided

19 aspecially ~~at~~ in the evening at bedtime.
It has been remarked that apoplexies some-
=times occur about Christmas. ~~The~~ It is
possible they may be induced by eating
mince pies which form the Desert of all
meals at that festive season. ~~&~~ Radishes
Cucumbers and even melons are often offen-
=sive to the stomach and thro it to the whole
System the first time they are eaten every
year. It becomes invalids of all descriptions
to live upon Good terms with their stomachs,
and grow more than persons predisposed to
Apoplexy. —

2 Exercise. This should be regular ~~and~~ con-
=stant and gentle. Gestation, or riding in
a Carriage should be preferred to walking. I

have known and heard of many instances
of persons falling down Apoplectic while
walking, but I do not recollect ever to have
heard of any One being seized with apoplexy
while riding in a Carriage.

3 Drains from the head by setons in the
neck, causties behind the ears, or a perpetual
blister to the left arm.

4 Keeping up a Constant determination of
blood and heat to the feet, by means of Worsted
stockings, thick shoes, or common salteun-
-fined in a quilted bag, or plasters of olibanum,
Asafoetida, Galbi, Burgundy pitch, or Shoema-
-kers Wax. I have known Obvious benefit
from several of these applications to the
feet in all the diseases of the head. They
not only Abstract excitement from it, but
they keep up a Constant Warmth in the

feet, and thus obviate the Danger from cold feet.

5 By sleeping upon a hard bed, or matrass, & ~~avoiding all the excesses~~ alternately upon each side with the ~~head~~ head and shoulders moderately elevated, and never under a great weight of bed cloaths. a convenient of ~~to~~ eider down, or feathers ~~bed~~ which is both light and warm should always be preferred to blankets by persons predisposed to Apoplexy. Sleeping with the Head bent after dinner should be carefully avoided.

6 Habitual evacuations, discharges & eruptions when suspended, or checked, should be restored. ~~The pale~~ Leeches should supply ~~the~~ the loss of blood from the hemorrhoidal Vessels. The discharge of ~~Saliva~~ a preternatural quantity of Saliva by tobacco or Mercury should be excited by the same means when a tendency to Apoplexy ~~is~~ has been induced by the

sudden suppression of it. I have known of its having been prevented in Scotland in an elderly Gentleman who had left off chewing or smoking tobacco in order to make himself accustomed to a young lady whom he wanted, by his resuming the use of it by the advice of Dr Hope. The late Dr Witherspoon was subject to ~~attacks of fainting~~ light attacks of apoplexy, which left him ~~soon~~ immediately after the return of some pimples and sores which had disappeared from his forehead.

The Constant use of a small quantity of Garlic. It acts by its tonic power, and thus fortifies the brain against the disease. & never stepping upon the back.

but ~~these~~ are two forms of Cephalic
diseases so nearly related to it in their
causes, (through of a much milder ~~nature~~
=true) that I shall introduce them in
this place. The first is ~~what I have~~ that degree of
Vertigo in which the patient falls down,
and loses the use of his limbs, but re-
=tains all the faculties of his mind.
I have called it the Vertiginous Apoplexy.
The second consists in a sense of fulness
in the blood Vessels of the head, and a large
Suffusion of blood in the face, attended
with difficult respiration and sometimes
with a bleeding at the nose. ~~This~~ It might
be called Facial Apoplexy. They both =

we have now gent.n taken a View of the ~~first three~~ worst grades of Apoplexy, ~~I have~~ ~~said that we~~ ~~shall~~ inferior grades of it ~~I~~ in which I include those cases that are not attended with a Suspension of the swallow, nor with a Suspension of the peristaltic motion of the bowels, ~~or~~ nor with the loss of Vision or hearing. The next grades are the Soporiferous or Paliat Cotta ~~of this~~ yield to the a up force of the Remedies that have been recommended for the ~~first~~ worst grades of Apoplexy. ~~The~~ Connected in its nature & causes with ~~the~~ Apoplexy is that Disease which has been called Coma, Carus, Catophora & Lethargy. It consists in more profound and durable sleep that is natural, but

unaccompanied with any of the other
Symptoms of Apoplexy of the first grade.
It often occurs in fevers. Dr Sydenham has
described an Epidemic of this kind which
continued for several weeks, and was relieved
chiefly by lenient evacuations from the bowels.
But it sometimes occurs from a Sup pres
of the same Causes which induce Apoplexy.
There are many curious records of its dura-
-tion in our books of medicine as
well as of its profound nature. Dr Willan
mentions a Case of it which lasted 26
Days: Dr Shaw in the philosophi-
-cal transactions describes a Case which
the Sleep continued from the 17th of August
Until the end of the following January.
There is a record of a woman at Caen that
in France
in Evreux in which the Sleep was so

these remedies
when they are not indicated, or
when been employed without effect.
recourse should be had to stimulants.
These should at first be of the most
lenient nature. =

profound, that ~~either~~ impressions made
her by pinching her flesh, running pins
in it to the bone, the stings of bees, and
even the searing of Cautery ~~was~~ did
~~not~~ wake her. Her limbs during this time
had the stiffness of death. This woman
notwithstanding survived & recovered. It
would seem that a ~~either~~ disorganization
does not take place in those cases, & that
it the disease consists in a higher grade
of that healthy disease & formerly
supposed to take place in the natural
sleep. — The Remedies for Coma, or
Lethargy in its recent state proved & will Signs
of congestion should be
1 Bleeding, 2 purges, 3 Blisters to the neck &
head and 4 Stimulating Applications to the
feet, ~~but~~ ~~they have not always succeeded~~

~~in causing it, probably because they were not~~
~~accommodated to the state of excitability in~~
~~the System. Instead of the early & timely~~
~~=mitigate use of those Remedies, I think~~
~~it highly probable more lowering stimulants~~
~~=would be more useful~~ Both analogy &
the propriety of Advice. facts support this ~~Opinion~~ a whisper
~~will be heard~~ in the ear will awake
a person in ordinary sleep, when loud
talking, and even ~~the Voice~~ a loud Noise
will not. Winslow recovered a person
from a Coma only by gently rubbing
the soles of his feet. Dr: Fodere relates a
remarkable cure performed by Mr. Le=
=Dran upon a surgeon in Paris of the name
of Chevalier by a ~~remedy of~~ singular
remedy of apparently a feeble nature after
all the common stimulants had

3 has been used to no purpose. Mr Zedran knows that at his patient was very fond of the game of piquet. He therefore called out in an ordinary tone of Voice, Quatorze Quinze & le point, common words in that game. ~~This fact~~ They instantly pene= =trated his ears, and he was thereby awakened and cured. I shall conclude my remarks upon this disease by asking two questions.

1. What would be the effect of whis pe= =ring, or otherways pronouncing popular and beloved names in the ears of patients in this disease? Recollect sensibility & irritability generally lingers longest in the ears, and that they are seldom dis= =pended in Common diseases. This is so generally admitted in France that Absolution is sometimes given after the ~~apparent extinction~~ of respired

extinction of life in every other part of the body. —

2 What would be the effect of giving patients in this disease a few cups of strong tea or Coffee, or a few drops of Laudanum all of which we know prevent sleep, and of course are calculated to remove it. I have no doubt but they would perfectly safe, provided the bloodvessels had been previously emptied, or were not in an active state. —